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सं० ६] नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, फरवरी १०, १९७९ (माघ २१, १९००)
No. 6] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1979 (MAGHA 21, 1900)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

भाग III—खण्ड 2

PART III—SECTION 2

पेटेंट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेंटों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
Notifications and Notices issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs

THE PATENT OFFICE

PATENTS & DESIGNS

Calcutta, the 10th February 1979

SPECIAL NOTICE

The following holidays will be observed by the Patent Office Branch, Bombay, during the year 1979.

Name of Festival	Day of the week	Date
Republic Day	Friday	26th January
Guru Ravi Das's Birthday	Monday	12th February
Holi 2nd Day	Wednesday	14th March
Gudi Padva	Wednesday	28th March
Mithavir Jayanti	Tuesday	10th April
Good Friday.	Friday	13th April
Buddha Purnima	Friday	11th May
Independence Day	Wednesday	15th August
Id-ul-Fitr	Saturday	25th August
Dussehra	Monday	1st October
Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday	Tuesday	2nd October
Diwali	Friday	19th October
Diwali	Saturday	20th October
Id-ul-Juba (Bakrid)	Friday	2nd November
Muharram	Saturday	1st December
Christmas Day	Tuesday	25th December

**APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE
HEAD OFFICE**

The dates shown in crescent brackets are the dates claimed under Section 135 of the Act.

4th January, 1979

11/Cal/79. Monsanto Company. Process for making an amide of formic acid and forming nitrodiarylamine therefrom.

5th January, 1979

12/Cal/79. E. Kusters. Improvements in or relating to a filter.

13/Cal/79. Kureha Kagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha. Prostaglandine derivatives.

14/Cal/79. Environmental Elements Corporation. Filter media support and containment system.

15/Cal/79. Dunlop India Limited. Animal drawn vehicles. [Divisional date December 14, 1977].

6th January, 1979

16/Cal/79. Australasian Training Aids (Pty) Ltd. Improvements in or relating to target equipment. (January 6, 1978).

17/Cal/79. Australasian Training Aids (Pty) Ltd. Improvements in or relating to training equipment. (January 6, 1978).

18/Cal/79. Lucas Industries Limited. Wiper mechanism. (January 6, 1978).

19/Cal/79. Lucas Industries Limited. Vehicle windscreen wiper actuating mechanism. (January 6, 1978).

20/Cal/79. W. Eirich and G. Eirich. Preparation and crushing tool.

8th January, 1979

21/Cal/79. Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft. Ethylene copolymers and their use for the manufacture of films.

9th January, 1979

22/Cal/79. Raib Dasgupta. Improvements in or relating to burners for kerosene pressure stoves.

23/Cal/79. The Carborundum Company. Bauxite-Zirconia abrasive and products containing same.

24/Cal/79. G. D. Societa Per Azioni. Dispensing apparatus for machines for packeting cigarettes into hinged-lid rigid type cigarette packets.

25/Cal/79. Gersoran S.A. Working gem stones. (January 9, 1978).

10th January, 1979

26/Cal/79. Flvess-Call Babcock. Apparatus for the shredding of vegetable materials, more particularly sugar cane.

27/Cal/79. F. Hoffmann-La Roche & Co. Aktiengesellschaft. Pyrrolidine derivative.

**APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE
(DELHI BRANCH)**

15th December, 1978

905/Del/78 K. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc. Method of treating hypertension and medicaments therefor.

906/Del/78. Southwire Company. An improved continuous cast steel bar and the method to produce same.

907/Del/78. Dr. A. N. Tripathi and A. K. Kapoor. Digital speed and distance indicator/recorder and wheel slip detector for locomotives.

908/Del/78. Thomson-CSF. An electrical capacitor, and the process to manufacture,

909/Del/78. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to water displacing rust preventive oil for temporary corrosion protection.

910/Del/78. J. G. Maliakal, and Dr. (Mrs. Roise George Maliakal. Electromagnetic antiderailment mechanism.

16th December, 1978

911/Del/78. R. C. Tyagi, S. S. Mathur, G. R. Mehta and D. Singh. Prismatic cylindrical condensers for solar concentrators.

912/Del/78. R. Dayal. Improvements in or relating to sewing machine table's "Drawer".

913/Del/78. R. Dayal. Improvements in or relating to sewing machine bases.

914/Del/78. R. Dayal. Improvements in or relating to the lower box of sewing machine's folding tables.

18th December, 1978

915/Del/78. Societe Technique D'Enterprises Chimiques STEC. An improved flocculation process for the separation by filtration of liquids and solids which are difficult to filter.

916/Del/78. Dr. Beck & Co. AG. A novel insulated wire and method for producing same.

917/Del/78. Smithkline Corporation. 8 and/or 9 substituted 2-benzazepine compounds.

19th December, 1978

918/Del/78. Racold Appliances Pvt. Ltd. A gas cooking appliance.

919/Del/78. Dorr-Oliver Incorporated. Rotary vacuum disc filter.

920/Del/78. Dorr-Oliver Incorporated. Barometric leg for rotary vacuum filter.

921/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of 1, 2-dihydro 2-oxo(1H)-quinoxaline and its alkali metal salts from 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-2-oxo(1H)-quinoxaline.

922/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. High efficiency wick stove.

923/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improved process for simultaneous dehydration and hydrogenation of oils or fat materials containing hydroxy acid moieties.

924/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A microbial process for the recovery of copper from Indian copper ores.

925/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating the preparation of a plastic filter to transmit infrared radiation in the range 1 to 3 microns.

926/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to anticorrosion packaging papers.

927/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A new continuous agitating processing cooker for canned acid fruits.

20th December, 1978

928/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. An improvement in the design feature of air distribution system in vertical shaft kiln.

929/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for making heat sensitive copying paper for use in document copying machine.

930/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improved photoconductive plates for use in electrophotographic machines and a process of preparation of the same.

931/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for the preparation of a carrier vehicle with controlled gelling time to deliver tubal occluding agents.

932/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. Process for the manufacture of furan compounds.

933/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. A process for producing catalyst compositions employed in the preparation of olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids. [Divisional date April 24, 1977].

934/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. A process for producing catalyst compositions employed in the preparation of olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids. [Divisional date April 24, 1977].

935/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. A process for producing catalyst compositions employed in the preparation of olefinically unsaturated carboxylic acids. [Divisional date April 24, 1977].

936/Del/78. Mr. R. Singh. A fluid regulating valve.

21st December, 1978

937/Del/78. Hartmann & Braun Aktiengesellschaft. A radiator assembly for an infra-red gas-analyser. (April 19, 1978).

938/Del/78. V. K. Bhatnagar. Multi dense phase fluidized-bed production-unit for plaster of paris.

939/Del/78. Conrad Limited. Process for obtaining a natural polar traction having anti-psoriatic activity.

940/Del/78. Process Evaluation and Development Corporation. Method for preparing bagasse dissolving pulp and converting the pulp to rayon having a degree of polymerization of at least 800. [Divisional date May 11, 1971].

22nd December, 1978

941/Del/78. R. Janardanachari. Prasagi Nibbler.

942/Del/78. R. Singh. A stove.

943/Del/78. Fisons Limited. Method. (December 22, 1977).

944/Del/78. C. M. Industries. A process for the preparation of new benzodiazepine derivatives. (May 5, 1976) [Divisional date May 4, 1977].

945/Del/78. The Standard Oil Company. A process for the production of acrylic acid or methacrylic acid from acrolein and methacrolein. [Divisional date April 22, 1977].

946/Del/78. Philagro. Encapsulation of substances by interfacial polycondensation.

947/Del/78. Union Carbide Corporation. Heavy metal removal from wastewater sludge.

23rd December, 1978

948/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to fast-response, linear, ocean-temperature measurements.

26th December, 1978

949/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A process for applying very thin film of copper ruby (or other coloured) glass over colourless (or opal) glass body for producing improved type of cased glassware.

950/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The continuous process for the surface graining of aluminium foil for aluminium off set lithographic plates used in duplicating machine.

951/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Electro-chemical preparation of saturated aliphatic amines dodecylamines and octadecyl amine etc.

952/Del/78. The Bendix Corporation. Electro plating fixture.

953/Del/78. Aluminium Pechiney. Method of thermally splitting hydrate of aluminium chloride.

954/Del/78. Pont-A-Mousson S.A. Support for an arrangement for supplying centrifugal pipe-casting machines.

955/Del/78. Teledyne Industries Inc. Solid impurity detector. (August 26, 1978).

27th December, 1978

956/Del/78. G. L. Hall. Pest control apparatus.

957/Del/78. S. O. Lidholm. A coffin.

28th December, 1978

958/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. A new process for the preparation of *cis* caronic acid from 4- α -acetyl car-2-ene.

959/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Process for preparation of D-galactose from baigelum (*Aegle marmelos*).

960/Del/78. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. Improvements in or relating to the production of manganese metal by electrolysis.

APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE
(MADRAS BRANCH)

28th December, 1978

231/Mas/78. R. N. Govindarajulu. Revolving ring arrangement for ring frames.

ALTERATION OF DATE

146045.

1088/Cal/77. Ante-dated to 28th October, 1974.

146047.

111/Bom/78. Ante-dated to 21st June, 1976.

146058.

1190/Cal/77. Ante-dated to 18th February, 1977.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

Notice is hereby given that any person interested in the opposing the grant of patents of any of the applications concerned may at any time within four months of the date of this issue or on form 14 prescribed under the Patents Rules, 1972 before the expiry of the said period of four months given notice to the Controller of Patents at the appropriate office as indicated in respect of each application, on the prescribed form 15 of each opposition. The written statement of opposition should be filed along with the said notice or within one month from its date as prescribed in Rule 35 of the Patents Rules, 1972.

The Classifications given below in respect of each specification are according to Indian Classification and International Classification.

A limited number of printed copies of the specifications listed below will be available for sale from the Government of India Book Depot, 8 Kiran Shankar Roy, Road, Calcutta in due course. The price of each specification is Rs. 2/- (postage extra if sent out of India). Requisition for the supply of the printed specifications should be accompanied by the number of the specifications as shown in the following list.

Typed or photo copies of the specifications together with the photo copies of the drawings, if any can be supplied by the Patent Office, Calcutta on payment of the prescribed copying charges which may be ascertained on application to that office.

CLASS 180.

Int. Cl.-F24b 9/00, 3/00, F24c 13/00.

AN IMPROVED STOVE.

Applicant & Inventor : GHULAM MOHD. PARREY, R/O BENIGAM, SHALIMAR, SRINAGAR, KASHMIR, INDIA.

Application No. 59/Del/77 filed March 26, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

146031.

3 Claims.

An improved stove for simultaneously cooking and generating steam comprising a stove wall, a water inlet provided with said wall for introduction of water, a smoke outlet provided with said stove, a grate for discharge of burnt materials and a support provided with said stove wall for supporting cooking utensils characterised in that said stove wall consists of a jacket having an inner wall spaced from an outer wall for containing water and a relief pipe connected to said jacket with a relief valve such that the heat generated by the heating medium for cooking purposes also heats the inner wall of said jacket for causing a generation of steam from the water contained within said jacket.

CLASS 43F & 148H.

146032.

Int. Cl.-B65h 19/00, 21/00.

A DEVICE FOR SPLICING, PERFORATING AND JOINING CINEMATOGRAPHIC AND PHOTOGRAPHIC FILMS.

Applicant : ANU ENTERPRISES, H-5/4, KRISHNA NAGAR, DELHI (INDIA).

Inventor : MR. RAM BABU KHANNA.

Application No. 172/Dcl/77 filed July 27, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims.

A device for splicing, perforating and joining particularly 16 mm cinematographic films comprises essentially of two parts; the base and the top portion which are hingably secured together; the said base comprising a base plate fixed thereon with upwardly projecting pins corresponding to the slots on the film; the said base having in front a detachable holder carrying a spool of transparent adhesive tape, and a cutter on the right side of the said base for cutting off any unwanted portion of the film; the said base also having a visual indication mark in the middle for correct positioning of the cut ends of the film, when they are placed over it for joining; whereas the top portion comprises a cover plate carrying a spring operated handle held in position by a pair of springs; a guide plate fixed on the inner side of the said cover plate for guiding the film; a set of three equidistantly placed perforation pins and two cutting blades and the perforation pins are kept apart from the base under the tension of the springs and that the said perforating pins and the cutting blades come into operation only when the said top portion is lowered and the handle is pressed downwards over the base plate as a result of which a strip of the adhesive tape gets cut off from the spool and gets pasted over the said two ends of the film to be joined while at the same time securing perforations on the side of the film by the action of the said perforation pins.

CLASS 14C.

146033.

Int. Cl.-H01m 3/02.

A LEAD-ACID BATTERY.

Applicant : GOULD, INC., AT 8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A., FORMERLY OF E-1200 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

Inventors : GEORGE WENJUNG MAO AND WAYNE JOSEPH LANNOYE.

Application No. 1901/Cal/75 filed October 3, 1975.

Convention date November 24, 1974/(75710/74) AUSTRALIA.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A lead acid battery comprising a battery container having a plurality of cells and an electrolyte contained in the cell each cell having components including a plurality of positive and negative electrodes disposed therein comprising a grid supporting structure having a layer of electro-chemically active material applied thereto wherein the grid supporting structure comprises a ternary lead base alloy consisting essentially of from about 1.0 to about 1.9% antimony and from about 1.2 to about 2.0% cadmium, the

rest being lead, the cadmium being present in an amount at least equal to the amount of antimony present and the percentages being based on the alloy weight.

CLASS 14A.

146034.

Int. Cl.-H01m 39/00.

MAINTENANCE-FREE LEAD ACID STORAGE BATTERY.

Applicant : GOULD INC., AT 8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A., FORMERLY OF E-1200 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, U.S.A.

Inventors : GEORGE WENJUNG MAO, PURUSHOTHAMA RAO AND JAMES FLORIAN TRENTER.

Application No. 1738/Cal/75 filed September 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A maintenance-free lead-acid battery comprising a battery container having a plurality of cells, a cover sealed to the container, venting means providing passages for the escape of evolved gas and an electrolyte contained in the cells, each having components including a plurality of positive and negative electrodes disposed therein comprising a grid supporting structure having a layer of active material attached thereto, wherein the grid supporting structure of the positive electrodes are formed from a ternary lead base alloy consisting essentially of from about 1.0 to about 2.0% antimony and from about 1.2 to about 2.2% cadmium, the rest being lead, the cadmium being present in an amount at least equal to the amount of antimony present, and the grid supporting structure of the negative electrodes are formed from a ternary lead base alloy consisting of about 0.06 to about 0.20% calcium and from about 0.10 to about 0.40% tin, the rest being lead, the percentage of each alloy being based on the alloy weight.

CLASS 14A.

146035.

Int. Cl.-H01m 39/00.

LEAD ACID BATTERY.

Applicant : GOULD INC., AT 8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

Inventors : GEORGE WENJUNG, PURUSHOTHAMA RAO AND JOHN GERALD LARSON.

Application No. 1739/Cal/75 filed September 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A lead-acid battery comprising a battery container having a plurality of cells and an electrolyte contained in the cells, each cell having components including a plurality of positive and negative electrodes disposed therein, comprising a grid supporting structure having a layer of active material attached thereto, wherein the grid supporting structure of the electrodes comprises a ternary lead base alloy consisting essentially of from about 0.1 to about 0.20% calcium, from about 0.01 to about 0.50% tin, the rest being lead, the percentage of the calcium and the tin being based on the alloy weight.

CLASS 14A.

146036.

Int. Cl.-H01m 11/00, 43/00.

MAINTENANCE FREE LEAD ACID STORAGE BATTERY HAVING IMPROVED CURRENT DRAW CHARACTERISTICS.

Applicant : GOULD INC., AT 8550 WEST BRYN MAWR AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

Inventor : GEORGE WENJUNG MAO.

Application No. 1740/Cal/75 filed September 10, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims. No drawings.

A lead-acid battery comprising a battery container having a plurality of cells, a cover sealed to the container, venting

means providing passages for the escape of evolved gas and an electrolyte contained in the cells, each cell including a plurality of positive and negative electrodes disposed therein comprising a grid supporting structure having a layer of active material attached thereto, the improvement wherein said electrolyte contains cadmium, in the form of cadmium or cadmium sulphate or any other cadmium compound which is sufficiently soluble in aqueous sulphuric acid to provide the required amount of cadmium.

CLASS 107E.
Int. Cl.-F02b 61/00.

IMPROVED MEANS FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE GASES OF COMBUSTION ENGINES.

Applicant & Inventor : MITJA VICTOR HINDERKS, OF 15A ADAMSON ROAD, LONDON, NW3 3HU, ENGLAND.

Application No. 2270/Cal/75 filed November 27, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

65 Claims.

An exhaust gas treatment reactor assembly comprising a housing enclosing reaction volume for the passage of exhaust gas, said volume being partly occupied by filamentary material with the remainder unoccupied, said housing being surrounded by a layer of heat insulating material.

CLASS 160A.
Int. Cl.-B60p 1/04.

A VEHICLE FOR GATHERING AND TRANSPORTING LOADS.

Applicant & Inventor : SAKARI MAUTI MONOMEN, OF SALKOLANIE 3A 15, 01900 NURMIJARVI, FINLAND.

Application No. 2308/Cal/75 filed December 5, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims.

A vehicle of the kind used for transporting loads of gravel or other materials in a load-holding and transporting container (1), the vehicle comprising a traction and steering unit (5), with a rear body structure (4) to which the container (1) is movably connected by articulation means characterized in that the container (1) has an opening and the said articulation means comprises bell-crank levers (6, 14) connected by main pivots (12) to the body structure (4) to be turnable about a substantially horizontal axis, the container (1) is movably attached to first arm parts (6) of the bell-crank levers (6, 14), the bell-crank levers (6, 14) have second arm parts (14) which can be brought into a substantially horizontal position so that the first arm parts (6) extend upwards and then the container (1) is turnable into an unloading position or into a load-transferring position in which the said opening is open upwards and the bell-crank levers (6, 14) are pivotable so that the second arm parts (14) extend upwards the first arm parts (6) are approximately horizontal and then container (1) is turnable into a load-receiving position in which a part of the boundary of said opening is substantially at ground level to allow materials to be pushed along the ground into the container (1).

CLASS 45G₂ & G₈.
Int. Cl.-E03b 11/00.

IMPROVED FLUSHING CISTERN.

Applicant & Inventor : R. K. DANDEKAR, OF 8, NORTHERN RAILWAY COLONY, SARDAR PATEL ROAD, NEW DELHI-110021, INDIA.

Application No. 178/Cal/76 filed January 31, 1976.

Complete Specification left March 26, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

5 Claims.

A cistern comprising a water tank adapted to be connected to a water source through an inlet pipe, a discharge pipe

for allowing a discharge of water in the tank, a float held to a float rod disposed within said tank and adapted to coat with an actuating means characterized in a valve provided with said inlet pipe, said valve comprising a gravity operated stop valve and including a fulcrumed lever having a weight at the distal end, the float rod coating with the opposite end of said lever, said lever bearing against a pin on said valve, actuating means for the float rod comprising an operating knob assembly comprising a housing having three slots, one a vertical slot and the other two inclined slots, a plunger held by a cord whose upper end is connected to a L-shaped bar for depressing the float rod, said plunger having an operating knob with a neck disposed within one of said slots and such that upon moving the said knob within any one of said inclined slots the cord operates the lever which in turn operates the float rod and consequently the gravity valve to allow the water to flow into the tank.

CLASS 32E.
Int. Cl.-C08f 1/28.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING A POLYMERIZATION CATALYST FOR ALPHA-OLEFINS.

Applicant : MONTEDISON S.P.A., OF 31, FORO BUONAPARTE, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors : UMBERTO SCATA, LUCLANO LUCIANI AND PIER CAMILLO BARBE.

Application No. 834/Cal/76 filed May 12, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a polymerization catalyst for alpha-olefins and mixtures of same with ethylene, which comprises the reaction of :

(A) reaction products of electron compounds (Lewis base) such as hereinbefore defined with aluminium alkyls containing two or more aluminium atoms, said products (A) being furthermore characterized in that the aluminium organic compounds, present in the combined form with the Lewis bases, make up from 0.01 to 1 mole per mole of the starting aluminium compound, with

(B) products characterized in that they are selected from (I) products obtained by contacting (a) a titanium halogenated compound, with the product of the reaction between (a₁) magnesium compounds, selected from amongst the alcoholates of the formula X Mg OR, in which R is an alkyl, aryl or cycloalkyl radical containing from 1 to 20 carbon atoms, X is a halogen atom or is R or OR, MG dialkyl (or aryl) compounds of the formula R MgR wherein R has the above said meanings, Mg salt of saturated or unsaturated carboxylic acids and enolates of magnesium, and (a₂) aluminium halides of the type AIR_nX_{5-n}, in which R has the same meaning as explained hereinbefore, X is a halogen atom and n is a number less than 3 comprises between 0 and 3 and (II) the reaction products of (b₁) aluminium halides of the type AIR_mX_{5-m}, in which R and 1 X have the meanings specified hereinbefore, and m is 0 to 3, with the products of the reaction between magnesium compounds selected from those of the type indicated hereinabove by (a₂) and magnesium halides or oxyhalides (b₂) and titanium alcoholates (I_a), optionally in admixture with (b₂) aluminium alcoholates; and the atomic ratio halogen/Mg in (I) and (II) is higher than 1.

CLASS 39K.
Int. Cl.-C01b 17/72.

PROCESS OF PRODUCING SULFURIC ACID.

Applicant : BAYER AG, 509 LEVERKUSEN, GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC AND METALLGESELLSCHAFT, AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF 16 FRANKFURT A.M. REUTERWEG 14, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : KARL HEINZ DORR, HUGO GRIMM, DR. GEORG DARADIMOS, KARL SCHMITT, GEORG SCHMIDT, DR. RUDOLF GERKEN, CHRISTOPH MUCKE AND DR. HELMUT FEUCHT.

Application No. 864/Cal/76 filed May 18, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

18 Claims.

A process for producing sulfuric acid which comprises catalytically reacting SO_2 to form SO_3 in a plurality of contacting stages, cooling the SO_3 -containing gases between the contacting stages and absorbing the SO_3 in sulfuric acid, characterize by the combination of the following features:

(a) part of the SO_3 required in the contacting stages to obtain SO_3 is produced from salt containing dilute sulfuric acid by concentration followed by decomposition of the sulfates recovered by known methods after the concentration by known methods and the desired part of the dilute sulfuric acid is decomposed in a known manner,

(b) SO_3 obtained by oxidation of SO_2 is absorbed first by the hot interstage absorption at elevated temperatures of 100–200°C from gases formed by the catalytic contact process reaction, and then by final absorption in H_2SO_4 .

(c) All the heat required to concentrate the dilute acid is supplied from the surplus heat which becomes available in the contacting stages by a direct contact thereof with hot gases, which consist of the exhaust gas of the catalytic contact process and eventually low-water inert gases, which have been preheated with heat from the contact process system and

(d) by indirect heat exchange of thermal energy from hot absorber acid and eventually from dryer acid of the contact process

(e) the increase in concentration of the dilute sulfuric acid according to step (d) is performed in a plurality of concentrators connected in series or concentrating stages including a plurality of series-connected concentrators, said concentrators being located in the flow path of said hot gas in step (d) and having separate acid cycles with different at least in part to heat the dilute sulfuric acid in the acid cycles decreasing from the gas inlet to the gas outlet and

(f) heat energy which becomes available in the absorber acid as a result of the absorption of SO_3 from the hot contact process gases is utilized by indirect heat exchange at least in part to heat the dilute sulfuric acid in the acid cycles which include the concentrating stages.

CLASS 32E & 152C & E. 146042.
Int. Cl.-C08f 3/22, C08f 45/00, C04b 13/00.

LATEX MODIFIED PORTLAND CEMENT COMPOSITION FOR USE IN POLYMERIZATION REACTORS FOR THE DECREASE OR REMOVAL OF THE BUILD UP OF UNDESIRABLE DEPOSITS OF VINYL HALIDE POLYMER DURING THE POLYMERIZATION THEREOF.

Applicant : THE B. F. GOODRICH COMPANY, OF 277, PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : RICHARD HAROLD BACKDERF.

Application No. 2000/Cal/76 filed November 4, 1976.

Convention date July 19, 1976/(181509/76) NEW ZEALAND.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A latex-modified cement composition for use in polymerization reactors for the decrease or removal of the build up of undesirable deposits of vinyl halide polymer during the polymerization thereof, said composition comprising portland cement and a polymer latex, the polymer of which has a T_g of less than 40°C and contains bound carboxyl groups.

CLASS 126C. 146043.
Int. Cl.-A01v 1/00.

AN AUTOMATIC COLD JUNCTION COMPENSATION DEVICE FOR THERMO COUPLE/S.

Applicant : BHARAT HEAVY ELECTRICALS LTD., 18-20, KASTURBA GANDHI MARG, NEW DELHI-110001, INDIA.

Inventor : SYED BURHANUDDIN.

Application No. 157/Cal/77 filed February 3, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Delhi Branch.

6 Claims.

An automatic cold junction compensation device for thermocouples, the output of said thermocouple being connected to a milli volt meter or recorder characterized in a.d.c. bridge circuit consisting of four resistance arms, the first of said arms being a copper resistor having a position temperature coefficient is connected to a power source and wherein said thermocouple is connected in series with the output of said bridge.

CLASS 32E & 40F & 56A.

146044.

Int. Cl.-C08f 3/28, 3/30, B01d 3/16.

METHOD FOR REMOVING UNREACTED MONOMER FROM THE AQUEOUS DISPERSION OF POLYMERIZATE OF VINYL CHLORIDE.

Applicant : SHIN-ETSU CHEMICAL CO. LTD., OF 6-1, OTEMACHI 2-CHOME, CHIAJODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Inventors : NORINOBU WADA AND YOSHITAKA UKUNO.

Application No. 495/Cal/77 filed April 1, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A method for removing unreacted residual vinyl chloride monomer from an aqueous dispersion of a vinyl chloride polymerizate produced by the polymerization of vinyl chloride or a monomer mixture mainly composed of vinyl chloride in an aqueous medium which comprises (a) feeding the aqueous slurry to the top of a plate column at least twice or preferably from 5 to 50 perforated plates with openings of from 3 to 50 mm in diameter, the total area of the openings in one perforated plate being in the range of from 3 to 20% of the cross-sectional area of the plate column optionally through a mist separator of cyclone type installed on the top outside or in the upper part within the plate column, where the aqueous dispersion is brought into contact with the ascending steam, to allow to descend in the plate column through the openings in the perforated plates, (b) blowing steam into the plate column at the bottom, to allow to ascend in the plate column through the same openings to bring into counter-current contact with the descending aqueous dispersion, and (c) maintaining a temperature inside the plate column in the range of from 60 to 120°C and a pressure inside the plate column from about 1.0 to 1.5 times the saturated vapor pressure of water at that temperature (d) and removing the unreacted vinyl chloride monomer from the top of the column.

CLASS 32F₁ & F₂b.

146045.

Int. Cl.-C07d 99/14.

PRODUCTION OF 3-TETRAZOLYL PENAMS.

Applicant : PFIZER INC., OF 235 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, STATE OF NEW YORK, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : WAYNE ERNEST BARTH.

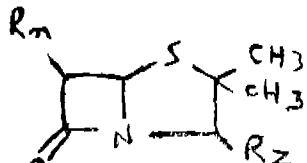
Application No. 1088/Cal/77 filed July 14, 1977.

Division of Application No. 2348/Cal/74 filed October 28, 1974.

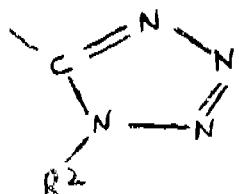
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

A method of preparing a penam derivative of formula shown in Figure I.

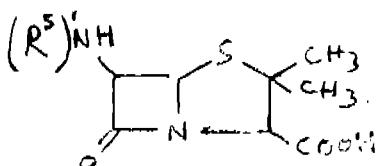


or the salts thereof, wherein R_n is amino or $(R^b)'-NH-$; R_n is a tetrazolyl group which is represented by Figure 2.



and R^b is a tetrazolylpenam nitrogen protecting group removable from a specific compound of said formula; $(R^b)'$ is an amino protecting group for a specific compound of said formula; which comprises at least one of the individual steps of :

(a) converting by a method as herein described the $-COOH$ group in the penam derivative of formula shown in Figure 28.



into a group of formula $-C(=O)-NH-G'$;

(b) converting by a method as herein described the $-C(=O)-NH-G'$ group into a group of formula $-C(Cl)=N-G'$; and

(c) converting by a method as herein described the $-C(Cl)=N-G'$ group into the tetrazolyl group R_n ;

wherein G' is a tetrazolylpenam nitrogen protecting group or a group which is readily convertible into a tetrazolylpenam-nitrogen protecting group;

and if desired removing the amino protection groups by known methods;

and if desired reforming the acid addition salt by reaction with an acid.

CLASS 195C & D.

146046.

Int. Cl.-F16k 31/524.

CAM OPERATED VALVE.

Applicant : VACUUM PLANT AND INSTRUMENTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED, MUNDHAWA-POONA-411 036, MAHARASHTRA STATE, INDIA.

Inventors : GAJANAN VISHWANATH SATHE.

Application No. 370/Bom/75 filed December, 1975.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

2 Claims.

Cam operated valve comprising main body having two openings namely inlet and outlet, a flanged hollow plunger having a rubber ring on the lower side of the flanged portion for closing the said opening, in the middle hollow portion of the said plunger there plies a solid spindle with the help of two sets of pins, upper set of pins plying in two vertical slots provided in the walls of the said middle hollow portion and the lower set of the pins being provided in the rotatable circular disc portion of the said spindle, the said lower set of pins plying in two cam type slots in the walls of the said hollow plunger; thus when the central solid spindle carrying the plunger is rotated through approximately 90°, the lower set of pins operating in the cam slots lift the plunger to open the valve and when the handle is reversed the said plunger is lowered down with the help of lower set of pins engaged in the cam slots thereby affording positive closure or opening of the valve merely by movement of the spindle through only 90°.

CLASS 32B.
Int. Cl.-C07c 3/00.

146047.

A PROCESS FOR THE ISOMERISATION OF (+)-TRANS-ISOLIMONENE TO (+)-ISOTERPINOLENE.

Applicant : M/S. CAMPHOR & ALLIED PRODUCTS LIMITED, AT JEHANGIR BUILDING, 133 MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, BOMBAY-400 023, MAHARASHTRA, INDIA.

Inventors : AMAR NATH MISRA, MAMILLAPPALLI RAMABHADRA-SARMA, RAGHAVAN SOMAN AND SUKH DEV.

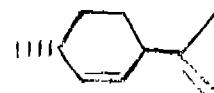
Application No. 111/Bom/78 filed April 19, 1978.

Division of Application No. 191/Bom/76 filed June 21, 1976.

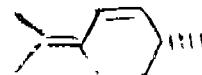
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Bombay Branch.

5 Claims.

A process for the isomerisation of (+)-trans-isolimonene of structural formula I.



to (+)-isoterpinolene of structure formula II.



which comprises treating (+)-trans-isolimonene of formula I with high surface sodium on inert supports such as sodium chloride, sodium carbonate or carbon at a temperature within the range of 25°C to 185°C for a period of from 1 to 4 hours to furnish (+)-isoterpinolene of formula II.

CLASS 129G.

146048.

Int. Cl.-B21f 3/00.

ROD COOLING AND COILING SYSTEM.

Applicant : MORGARDSHAMMAR AB., OF S-777 01 SMEDJEBACKEN, SWEDEN.

Inventor : WALTER JOHANN KARLBERGER.

Application No. 257/Cal/76 filed February 12, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A rod cooling and coiling system for cooling and coiling rod as it leaves a rod rolling stand, the system comprising a coiler, a guide section for guiding the rod into the coiler, an indexible support having a plurality of coil-receiving supports, means for indexing the indexible support to locate the coil-receiving supports alternatively beneath the coiler for receiving coiled rod, means for moving a completed coil from one of the coil-receiving supports to a coil-receiving location while the coiler is forming coils on another of the coil-receiving supports, a plurality of cars which are selectively positionable in the coil-receiving location for receiving coils from the said coil moving means, means for moving the cars through a path in which the cars are carried from the coil-receiving station, a bundling mechanism located upstream of the coil-removal station, and means at the coil-removal station for removing a bundled coil from a car, the coil moving means and the coil removing means comprising respective lifting mechanisms movable along substantially aligned paths transverse to the path for the cars.

CLASS 126A.

146049.

Int. Cl.-G10d 3/00.

POSITION DETECTORS FOR MEASURING RELATIVE MOVEMENT AND/OR DISPLACEMENT.

Applicant : THE NEWALL ENGINEERING COMPANY LIMITED, OF OUNDLE ROAD, PETERBOROUGH, PE2, OBL, ENGLAND.

Inventors : JAMES HUGH PHILLIPS, CURT LUDWIG DAVID AND MICHAEL JAMES ROGERS.

Application No. 1315/Cal/76 filed July 22, 1976.

Convention date August 5, 1975/(32724/75) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

A position detector comprising a first member; a plurality of substantially contiguous, substantially spherical identical balls of magnetic material carried by the first member, the balls being disposed side by side in a row in point contact with one another and being constrained against movement relative to one another; a second member, the first and second member being relatively movable in a direction parallel to the line of point contact between the balls in side row; and a transducer which is carried by said second member and which comprises transmitting means for producing a periodically varying magnetic field through the row of balls, and means for sensing phase displaced variations produced in the magnetic field as a result of relative movement as aforesaid between the first and second member and for producing signals denoting the relative positions of the first and second members, said sensing means comprising at least two pick-up coils which are disposed adjacent to and spaced along the row of balls and the line of point contact therebetween.

CLASS 57D. 146050.
Int. Cl.-E05c 9/16.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FASTENING MECHANISM FOR DOORS OF VEHICLE OR FREIGHT CONTAINER.

Applicant : THE BLOXWICH LOCK AND STAMPING COMPANY LIMITED, OF P.O. BOX 4, ALEXANDER WORKS, BLOXWICH, WALSALL, STAFFORDSHIRE, WS3 2JR, ENGLAND.

Inventors : LESLIE RALPH SHAW, AND BARRY STANLEY MORRIS.

Application No. 1435/Cal/76 filed August 9, 1976.

Convention date September 12, 1975/(37529/75) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims.

Fastening mechanism of the kind set forth for doors of vehicles or freight containers in which the fastening member or each fastening member incorporates on one side of the axis of the operating bar a radially projecting fork of which the limbs are adapted to engage uneven laterally extending parts of an overhung lug extending forwardly from the base or mounting plate of a keeper, substantially flat surfaces on the free ends of the limbs and complementary surfaces of the overhung portions of the lug with which they engage in the fully fastened position of the fastening member being inclined at an acute angle to the plane of the door, and on the opposite side of the fastening member there is a radially projecting part co-operating with a second forward projection on the base of the keeper to restrain relative movement between the fastening member and the keeper in a direction parallel to the axis of the operating bar.

CLASS 186E. 146051.
Int. Cl.-H01j 1/00.

A TELEVISION KINESCOPE DEFLECTION APPARATUS.

Applicant : RAC CORPORATION, OF 30 ROCKFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10020, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : PETER EDUARD HAFERL.

Application No. 1828/Cal/76 filed October 6, 1976.

Convention date November 25, 1975/(48353/75) U.K.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims.

A television kinescope deflection apparatus comprising : a vertical deflection generator coupled to a vertical deflection coil; a horizontal deflection generator coupled to a horizontal deflection winding; impedance means; controllable switch means; means couplings said impedance means and said controllable switch means in circuit with said deflection winding; and control means coupled to said vertical and to said horizontal deflection generators and to said controllable switch means for producing switching signals to cause said controllable switch means to conduct at times during the horizontal retrace interval, which times are varied during the vertical scan interval in a predetermined manner for altering current in said horizontal deflection winding so as to reduce pincushion distortion.

CLASS 206H₂ & H₄. 146052.
Int. Cl.-H03k 1/00.

CONTROL PULSE GENERATOR.

Applicant : SIEMENS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF BERLIN AND MUNICH, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : DR. ING. HEINZ-JURGEN LOHMAN AND DIPL. ING. GERM KOPPERSCHMIDT.

Application No. 2010/Cal/76 filed November 8, 1976.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

3 Claims.

A control pulse generator for the cyclic generation of a safe sequence of control pulses for purposes of signalling, comprising a quartz generator which actuates a series arrangement consisting of delay elements through a control arrangement which forms a kind of self-holding circuit with time agreement of the duration of the period of the quartz signals with the delay time of the series arrangement, characterised in that the control arrangement consists of a first pulse-edge-controlled D-flip-flop whose timing pulse input is connected to the quartz generator, and which has a direct-acting resetting input which is connected to an additional delay element occupying the last place in the series arrangement, in such manner that blocking takes place outside the delay time of the latter delay element, and further in that the output of the first D-flip-flop is connected to a dynamic input of a monostable trigger stage, whose initial position output is connected to the timing pulse input of a second pulse-edge-controlled D-flip-flop, of which the D-input is applied to the current output of the said delay element and of which the direct-acting inhibiting input is connected to the quartz generator and of which the initial position output forms the output of the control arrangement.

CLASS 98G & 146E. 146053.
Int. Cl.-F28f 17/00, 19/00, G01j 5/00.

SENSOR FOR DETECTING INFRA-RED RAYS EMITTED BY THE MATRIX OF A HEAT EXCHANGER.

Applicant : THE AIR PREHEATER COMPANY, INC., OF ANDOVER ROAD, WELLSVILLE, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Inventor : LEWIS HALSAY WHEELER.

Application No. 267/Cal/77 filed February 23, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims.

A sensor for infra red rays emitted by the matrix of a heat exchanger comprising a focusing lens facing the matrix, a detector disposed in the proximity of said lens for receiving the focused rays therefrom, a source of clean air and means ejecting said clean air from said source over said lens to remove deposits of particulate material therefrom, said means comprising an annular base member holding the focusing lens, an annular plenum chamber in said annular base member communicating with the source of clean air, and an annular slot extending completely around said base member to exhaust the clean air over the periphery of said

lens and means for supplying compressed air to said annular chamber.

CLASS 67C & 126A.
Int. Cl.-G01r 13/20.

146054.

PROCEDURE AND CIRCUIT ARRANGEMENT FOR A SELF-SYNCHRONIZING SAMPLING SYSTEM.

Applicant : MUSZERIPARI KUTATO INTEZET, OF 3, VESO UTCA, 1133 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY.

Inventors : JOZSEF BENCZE, MIKLOS DAKA AND ANDRAS BALOGH.

Application No 645/Cal/77 filed April 29, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

Circuit arrangement for the duplicate self-synchronizing sampling procedure as herein described where the input of the signal under test joins the control input of a sampling circuit across said sampling circuit and an amplifier forming circuit, whilst the control input of the sampling circuit is joined by a high-speed time base generator and a staircase generator with the insertion of a comparator, and the other output of the sampling system is branched off the line between the staircase generator and the comparator input, characterized in that one output /a/ of a two-position tripping circuit /16/ is connected between the output of the amplifier forming circuit /4/ and the output of the sampling system /5/ whilst the other output /b/ of the same tripping circuit /16/ is fed back, with the interposition of a loop filter /13/ and a voltage-controlled oscillator /12/, partly to the control input of the tripping circuit /16/, partly connected to the control inputs of the high-speed time-base generator /9/ and the staircase generator /10/, and is in addition connected with the common coupling line of the sampling circuit /3/ and the comparator /7/.

CLASS 83A, & 92E & J.
Int. Cl.-B01d 11/00.

146055.

METHOD FOR THE EXTRACTION OF UNDESIRABLE AND/OR TOXIC GLUCOSIDING COMPOUND FROM VEGETABLES.

Applicant : SNAMPROGETTI S.P.A., OF CORSO VENEZIA 16, MILAN, ITALY.

Inventors : GIANCARLO SODINI, MARCO CANELLA AND ALBERTO PATRICELLI.

Application No. 719/Cal/77 filed May 13, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

6 Claims. No drawings.

A method for the extraction of glucosidic compounds from vegetable products such as seeds, flour which contain them, consisting in treating the latter with an organic solvent containing at least one polar group together with an aqueous solution of an electrolyte having an acidic nature, characterised in that the extraction is carried out within a temperature interval ranging from 4°C to the temperature at which the denaturation of the proteins begins, with a ratio of vegetable product to solvent of from 1 : 3 to 1 : 160 by weight and using an extraction pH ranging from 2.0 to 6.0.

CLASS 32B & 39-0.

106056.

Int. Cl.-C07c 15/00, B01j 11/06.

SELECTIVE ETHYLATION OF MONO ALKYL BENZENES.

Applicant : MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, OF 150 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10017, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : WARREN WILLIAM KAEDING AND LEWIS BREWSTER YOUNG.

Application No. 975/Cal/77 filed June 28, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims. No drawings.

A process for ethylating toluene or ethylbenzene which comprises contacting the same, under conversion conditions, with an ethylating agent such as herein defined in the presence of a catalyst comprising a crystalline aluminosilicate zeolite, which zeolite is characterized by an activity, in terms of alpha value, between 2 and 5000, a xylene sorption capacity greater than 1 gram/100 grams of zeolite and an ortho xylene sorption time for 30 per cent of said capacity of greater than 10 minutes, said sorption capacity and sorption time being measured at 120°C. and a xylene pressure of 4.5±0.8 mm. mercury, said crystalline aluminosilicate zeolite having a silica to alumina ratio of at least 12 and a constraint index within the approximate range of 1 to 12.

CLASS 32C.
Int. Cl.-C1 31 3/00.

146057.

PROCESS FOR OBTAINING XYLAN AND FIBRIN FROM VEGETABLE RAW MATERIAL CONTAINING XYLAN.

Applicant : PROJEKTIERUNG CHEMISCHE VERF AHRENSTECHNIK GESCHLICHT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, GRABENSTR. 5,4000 DUSSELDORF 1, WEST GERMANY.

Inventors : DR. HANS-HERMANN DIETRICH, DR. MICHAEL SINNEN, DR. FRITZ OPDFRECK AND KARL-HFINTZ BRACHTHAUSER.

Application No. 1107/Cal/77 filed July 19, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

14 Claims.

Process for the production of xylan for conversion into xylose and xylitol, if desired, and fibrinous material for use in preparing hard fibre board or paper, from xylan-containing vegetable raw materials which can be disintegrated by steam pressure treatment and defibration, which process comprises treating the raw materials with saturated steam under pressure at a temperature of from 160 to 230°C for a period from 2 minutes to 4 hours, the vegetable raw material disintegrated in this way being lixiviated with an aqueous solution, and wherein xylans and xylan fragments are separated from the solution in purified form free from monosaccharides and any other impurities and, if desired, the xylan and xylan fragments, optionally still in solution, are hydrolysed to xylose which, if desired, may itself be reduced in known manner to xylitol.

CLASS 32F, & F,b & 55E.
Int. Cl.-C07d 57/40, A 61K 27/00.

146058

METHOD FOR THE PREPARATION OF NOVEL, TRANSIENT PRO-DRUG FORMS OF XANTHINE DERIVATIVES.

Applicant : KANEBO LTD., OF 3-26, TSUTSUMIDORI 3-CHOME, SUMIDA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Inventors : NICOLAE STEPHEN BODOR AND KENNETH BODOR SLOAN.

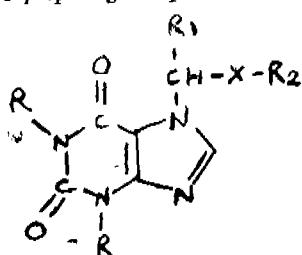
Application No. 1190/Cal/77 filed August 1977.

Division of Application No. 236/Cal/77 filed February 18, 1977.

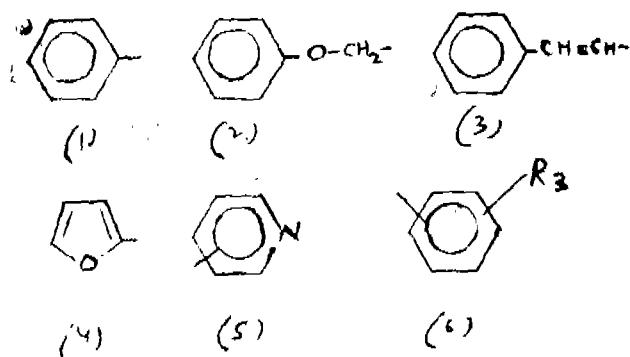
Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

2 Claims.

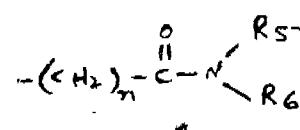
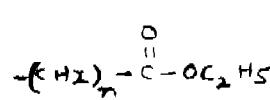
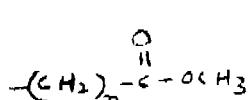
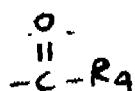
A method for preparing compounds of the formula I.



wherein R, which may be the same or different, represents a member selected from the group consisting of -CH₃, -C₂H₅, -C₃H₇, iso-C₃H₇, -C₄H₉, iso-C₄H₉, pentyl, benzyl, allyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, Cyclohexyl, 2-isobutetyl, hydroxymethyl, 2-phenylethyl and -CH₂O-R₄, wherein R₄ represents a member selected from the group consisting of H, C₁-C₇ straight or branched alkyl, CCl₃, CBr₃, Cl₃, CH₂O-CH₂-CH₂, CH₂CH₂CHO, or one of the groups shown collectively under group A.



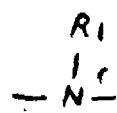
wherein R₄ in S. No. 6 of the Group-A represents a member selected from the group consisting of -OH, Cl, Br, I, -OCH₃, -COOCH₃, -NO₂ and -OCOCH₃; wherein X is -O-, -OC(=O)-, -NO₂ and -OCOCH₃.



wherein n represents an integer of from 1-5 and R₄ and R₆, which may be the same or different, represent C₁-C₇ alkyl or together form a heterocyclic ring with the N atom to which they are attached (e.g., pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, piperazine, imidazoline, thiazolidine, isoxazolidine), imidazolyl, 0-(C₁-C₇) alkyl, 0-benzyl,

O-phenyl and -O-(CH₂)_n-N(R₆)₂, wherein n, R₄ and R₆ are as

R¹
-S-, or -N-; and wherein R₂ in formula I and in -CH₂O-R₂ represents a member selected from the group consisting of



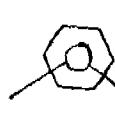
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-C-R₄, wherein R₄ is a member selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₂₀ straight or branched alkyl (C₃-C₇ preferred), -[-(CH₂)_m-] wherein m represents an integer of from 0 to 10, or one of the groups shown collectively under Group-B.



(1)



(2)



(3)



(4)



(5)



(6)



(7)

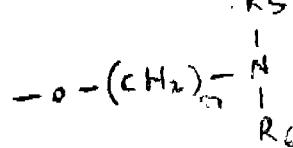
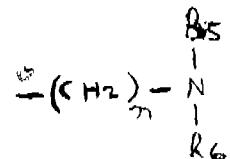
wherein R₄ in S. No. 2 of said Group-B is as defined above, or the residue of any naturally occurring amino acid, the residue of any N-substituted amino acid, wherein said substituent is any amino acid protective group cleavable via hydrogenolysis or hydrolysis (e.g., formyl, benzyloxy, carbonyl, t-butyloxycarbonyl), the residue of an N, N-C₁-C₇ dialkyl or cycloalkylamino acid, or any one of the groups shown collectively under Group-C.

(1)

(2)

(3)

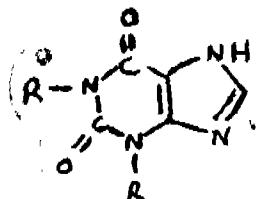
defined above;



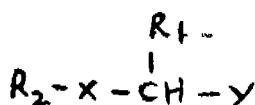
and wherein R_2 further represents a member selected from the group consisting of straight or branched C_1 - C_{20} alkyl,

R_6
- $(CH_2)_n$ -N, wherein n, R_6 and R_8 are as defined above or

R_7
phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, and $-SO_2$ - R_7
wherein R_7 is a straight or branched C_1 - C_{20} alkyl, which comprises; reacting a xanthine compound of the formula II.



wherein R is as defined above with a compound of the formula V.



wherein R_1 , R_2 and X are as defined above, and Y represents Cl, Br or I, in an inert solvent at standard pressure at a temperature from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent for 1 to 24 hours in the presence of organic base as defined herein.

CLASS 70A.
Int. Cl.-B01k 5/00.

146059.

COATING APPARATUS.

Applicant : HAJTOMUVEK ES FESTOBERENDEZESEK GYARA, OF FEHERVARI UT 98, BUDAPEST XI, HUNGARY.

Inventors : BELA KISS AND GABOR SZIGETI.

Application No. 1241/Cal/77 filed August 10, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

7 Claims.

Immersion coating apparatus comprising an immersion tank; a recirculation line connected to the tank for receiving coating material therefrom and for returning coating material thereto, the recirculation line including pump means, a filter system and, optionally, thermostatic control means; rinsing means arranged downstream of the tank for removing excess coating material from workpieces that have been immersed in the immersion tank; a rinsing liquor collecting vessel; a recirculation line for rinsing liquor that includes a separate filter system independent of the filter system associated with the recirculation line of the immersion tank; and a common filter-changer device for the said two filter systems which device is responsive to the degree of contamination to change over the respective inlets to the filter systems so as to couple to filter system associated with the immersion tank to the recirculation line of the rinsing means, and vice versa; the respective filtrate sides of the two filter systems being to a common filtrate collecting vessel.

CLASS 188.
Int. Cl.-C23c 13/00.

146060.

APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR CHEMICAL VAPOR DEPOSITION.

Applicant : RCA CORPORATION, OF 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, 10020, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : VLADIMIR SINISA BAN AND STEPHEN LEE GILBERT.

Application No. 1444/Cal/77 filed September 26, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

17 Claims.

An apparatus for chemically vapor-depositing a material onto surfaces of a plurality of substrates within a reaction chamber comprising: means positioned within said chamber for supporting said substrates in a stack-like relationship wherein said surfaces are substantially parallel to each other and are separated by spacings, means for heating said substrates, and a plurality of gas nozzles connected to a source of gas and positioned within said chamber so that the flow of gas therefrom is directed respectively into said spacings between said surfaces.

CLASS 136E. & 152E.
Int. Cl.-C08f 29/24, B29f 3/00.

146061.

PROCESS FOR MANUFACTURING THERMOPLASTIC COMPOSITIONS HAVING AN ELEVATED GAS IMPERMEABILITY AND CONTAINERS MADE OF SUCH COMPOSITIONS.

Applicant : ATO CHIMIE, TOUR AQUITAINE, 92400 COURBAVOIE, FRANCE.

Inventor : SIMON KORNBAUM.

Application No. 1514/Cal/77 filed October 14, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims.

A process or manufacturing thermoplastic material having an elevated gas impermeability which comprises:

(a) mixing at least two partially or totally incompatible polymers together;

(b) gelling the mixture by the combined effects of heat, pressure and kneading;

(c) subjecting the mixture to laminar flow between two surfaces which are substantially parallel to one another, the ratio of the length of the surface in the direction of flow to the distance between the two surfaces being greater than about 10 and preferably greater than about 20.

CLASS 32E & 144F.
Int. Cl.-C08f 19/00, C09d 3/60.

146062.

PROCESS FOR PREPARING FILM-FORMING COMPOSITION.

Applicant : INSTITUT NEFTKILICHESKIKH PROTSESSOV IMENI AKADEMIKA JU. G. MAMEDALIEVA AKADEMII NAUK AZERBAIDZHANSKOI SSR, OF BAKU, ULITSA TELNOVA 30, USSR.

Inventors : SAKHID MUSEIB, OGLY ALIEV, (2) VAGAB SAFROVICH ALIEV, (3) MAGIRA ALBADA KYZY AGAEVA (4) TOFIK ABBASOVICH GAGZHIEV, (5) VAGIF BALA GUSEIN OGLY GUSEINOV AND ZEMFIRA ALI BALA KYZY ISMAILOVA.

Application No. 1584/Cal/77 filed November 3, 1977.

Appropriate office for opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

20 Claims. No drawings.

A process for preparing a film-forming composition comprising co-oligomerization or arylalkenes such as hercin defined with conjugated dienes such as hercin defined at a weight ratio therebetween of 1 : 1 to 4 : 1 respectively at a temperature within the range of from 60 to 140°C in a medium of a non toxic hydrocarbon solvent such as herein defined in the presence of a co-oligomerization initiator such as an organic peroxide or organic hydroperoxide, and a molecular weight control agent such as hercin defined.

PRINTED SPECIFICATION PUBLISHED

A limited number of printed copies of the undernoted specifications are available for sale from the Officer-in-Charge, Government of India, Central Book Depot, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta, at two rupees per copy:—

(1)

118771.

(2)

116235 117162 118753 119264 119747 123405.

(3)

108691.

(4)

140064.

PATENTS SEALED

141504 141736 141745 141762 141778 141779 141780 141781
 143592 143596 143598 143665 143666 143667 143673 143676
 143678 143701.

PATENTS DEEMED TO BE ENDORSED WITH THE WORDS "LICENCES OF RIGHT"

The following patents are deemed to have been endorsed with the words "Licences of right" under Section 87 of the Patents Act, 1970. The dates shown in the crescent brackets are dates of the patents.

No. (1)	Title of the invention (2)
83281 (20.4.72)	A process for preparing ω -aminobenzylpenicillin.
85113 (20.4.72)	Process for the preparation of new dihalogenoaminobenzylamines.
86380 (20.4.72)	Process for the preparation of basically substituted phenylacetonitriles.
92934 (20.4.72)	Process for preparation of new dihalogenoaminobenzylamines.
103473 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing halogenated linomycin derivative.
105708 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing nitroimidazoles.
109068 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing basically substituted phenylacetonitrile.
121510 (20.4.72)	Process for preparing N-arallyl -N'-arylkyl piperazine.
133729 (20.4.72)	Process for manufacture of benzodiazepine derivative.
135272 (13.4.72)	Method for reduction treatment of red mud.
136450 (10.10.72)	Method of preparing 2, 4-diamino-5-benzyl pyrimidine.
136478 (15.3.73)	Process for preparing 7-chloro-2, 3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1H-1, 4-benzodiazepine.

(1)	(2)
136565 (14.5.73)	Isolation of insulin from plant sources.
136577 (30.1.77)	A method and apparatus for publication of industrial gasses, combustion products and gaseous effluents before rejection to atmosphere.
136599 (30.5.72)	Process for instant tea powder.
137041 (20.4.72)	Process for manufacture of bis (hydroxymethyl) pyridine dicarbamate derivative.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

87428	89335	89336	91622	91660	91911	92065	92571	92628
92885	92914	94270	97662	97830	98084	98092	98147	98247
98717	98753	99587	100061	100676	101217	103066	103331	
103333	103335	103671	104013	104111	107244	107299	107617	
108005	108049	108050	108573	108723	108826	108921	109074	
109144	109355	109540	109735	109736	109739	109776	109972	
111978	112454	112455	112456	112696	113764	113773	113928	
114021	114035	114046	114088	114103	114110	114241	114524	
114617	114632	114665	114805	114879	115529	115537	115630	
117443	117882	118092	118993	118994	119086	119248	119339	
119353	119435	119444	119584	119629	119634	119863	121100	
122259	122260	124360	124466	124651	124892	124934	124954	
125001	125007	125127	125169	125195	125203	125225	125243	
125270	125381	125404	125405	125741	125908	126391	126620	
127321	127673	127674	127925	127956	128019	128642	129187	
129188	129251	129252	129453	129851	129858	129905	129937	
129957	130013	130111	130125	130208	130219	130247	130297	
130346	130397	130617	131022	131076	131085	131175	131367	
131707	132445	132582	133444	133693	134237	134238	134328	
134391	134413	134498	134622	134748	134978	135087	135147	
135302	135303	135362	135586	135666	136064	136191	136341	
137058	137063	137106	137278	137577	137624	137629	137670	
137870	138269	138468	138534	138546	138571	138680	138709	
138721	138765	138786	138999	139292	139363	139400	139401	
139464	139544	139588	139823	139827	139886	139991	140004	
140220	140237	140567	140785	140893	140939	141031	141091	
141093	141201	141413	141332	141341	141342	141343	141344	
141348	141459	141491	141508	141569	141666	141871	141903	
141911	141919	142067	142143	142298	142441	142689	142921	
142946	143085	143512.						

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following designs have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 30 of the Designs Act, 1911.

The date shown in each entry is the date of registration of designs included in the entry.

Nil

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Design No. 144832 Class 1.
 Design Nos. 143995, 141321 & 144178..... Class 3.

COPYRIGHT EXTENDED FOR A THIRD PERIOD OF FIVE YEARS

Design No. 144832 Class 1.
 Design Nos. 133609, 143995, 141321 & 144178..... Class 3.

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